

**Amendments to the Specification:**

**Please amend the paragraph on page 2, lines 23-32 as follows:**

This problem is also observed on snowboards, and especially those described in ~~Document US 6 481 741~~ U.S. Patent No. 6,481,741. These boards are designed with a view to reducing the resistance to flexion of the ends, which are slightly raised. To this end, the core of the board is of constant thickness but it has a variable width that decreases in the direction of the ends of the board. Level with the beginning of the tip, the structure of the board is therefore weakened because it is relatively thin over a fairly large width.

**Please amend the paragraph on page 2, lines 34-37 as follows:**

The invention, therefore, relates to a gliding board including a gliding surface that terminates in at least one raised end, namely at the front of the tip and/or the rear of the heel.

**Please amend the paragraph on page 5, lines 15-26 as follows:**

As illustrated in Figure 3, the width (d) of the peripheral zone (7~~5~~) may be variable over the perimeter of the tip (2). For instance, this width (d), measured perpendicularly to the side (9) of the tip, between the latter and the discontinuity (7), begins substantially from a value of zero level with the beginning (11) of the peripheral zone, to reach a maximum value at the apex (12) of the tip. The width (d) measured level with the end (13) of the side edge (5~~3~~) is typically more than 5 mm, in order to obtain sufficient limitation of the risks that the protective upper layer (15) illustrated in Figure 4 may crack.